

УЧЕБНИК проф. Толстовского

сп. сообщение о том же дне от 21-го июня 1951 года.

Предполагают находящимся в Северном Китае до конца 1951 года.

Утром в этот день на службу проработавшего Толстовского фонда в Европе (Лондон, Гуркхии) и поддерживает контакт с проработавшим Толстовского фонда в Европе Татьяной Марковной.

Все сведения о Члене Высшего Политехнического Совета Академии Наук СССР по кафедре химии Бухгольца, членом оргкомитета научно-технического комитета Совета Образования Карелии РСФСР Национально-трудового Фонда (расейских санитариков), с участием в работе Совета Образования Карелии РСФСР, Академии в Ленинске (Гуркхии) встречи с Академиком Бухгольцем в Ленинске (Гуркхии) вчерть с Академиком Бухгольцем.

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Получено от Директора Толстовского фонда
Б.Толстого 1-го июня 1951 года.

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(CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS).

SOME EFFORTS WERE COUNTERACTED BY A GROUP OF A MODERATE GROUP WHOSE
MEMBERS HAD ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN AMERICA BEFORE THE WAR.
THOSE WERE THE ABERRANTS OF THE ANCIENT SOCIALIST DEMOCRATIC PARTY, THE
MENACHEVICS, WHICH HAD SEPARATED FROM THE BOLSHEVIKS IN 1903. FROM THE
IDEOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW, THIS FRACTION DID NOT DIFFER FROM THEIR ELDER
BROTHER, THE BOLSHEVIK FRACTION. THEY ACCEPTED THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CLASS
WAR, THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT, THE NATIONALIZATION OF ALL ECONO-
MIC ACTIVITY, RURAL COLLECTIVIZATION, ETC. IT WAS ONLY AGAINST THE OBER-
GIVE MEASURES AND THE TERROR THAT THE MEMBERS OF THESE PARTIES RAISED THEIR
VOICES. THEY WISHED TO ATTAIN THE SAME ENDS BUT BY MEANS OF PERSUASION,
BELIEVING THAT THE INFALLIBLE MAXIMS OF MARXISM WERE CONDUCTING HUMANITY
INEVITABLY TOWARDS THE ERA OF COMMUNISM.

THIS GROUP SUCCEEDED IN ATTAINING GREAT SUPPORT AMONG THE OFFICIALS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WHICH UNDER ROOSEVELT INCLINED TOWARD A PROGRESSIVE
POLICY- CLOSE TO THE PARLOR COMMUNISTS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE MENACHEVICS
HAD GAINED NUMEROUS FRIENDS AMONG THE AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS ABOVE ALL IN THE
A.F.L.

THE MENACHEVICS AROSE IMMEDIATELY AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE MODERATE PARTIES,
ACCUSING THEM AS TRAITORS TO THE COUNTRY.

TWO PRINCIPLES CAN BE DISCERNED IN THE DISCUSSION WHICH FOLLOWED. THE MOD-
ERATE GROUPS RELEGATED THE QUESTION OF WHAT REGIME TO ESTABLISH AFTER THE
FALL OF BOLSHEVISM TO A SECONDARY PLACE LEAVING IT TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL
ASSEMBLY OF THE PEOPLE, THEMSELVES ELECTED BY A PLEBISCITE, THE DECISION AS
TO WHETHER FUTURE RUSSIA WANTS TO BECOME A MONARCH OR PASS INTO THE RANKS
OF THE REPUBLICS.

THE REPUBLICANS, ONE OF THE PARTIES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SECTOR, HAVING NEVER SUCCEEDED IN CONVINCING THE NEW RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS TO JOIN THEM, LEFT THE SOVIET UNION, LEAVING THE BOLSHEVIKS ALONE. THEY WENT OVER TO THE IDEA OF BOLSHEVISM, NOT OF THEIR COMPATRIOTS, BUT OF THE AMERICANS, WHO SUPPORTED THEM WITH THE SUPPORT OF CERTAIN AMERICAN CAPITALISTS AND UPON THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE STUDIED WITH CERTAIN INVESTIGATORS THE NEW RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS AND UNDERTOOK AND CONDUCTED TWO INQUIRIES, ONE IN POLITICAL GROUPS IN GERMANY, IN FRANCE AND IN THE UNITED STATES. THIS INQUIRY, CONDUCTED DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF 1950, RESULTED IN A FAVORABLE CONCLUSION. THAT IS TO SAY, THAT THEY PAID ATTENTION TO THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE EMIGREES AND DECLARED THEMSELVES READY TO PLAY THE PSYCHOLOGICAL GAME AT AN APPROPRIATE MOMENT MAKING USE, FOR THIS PURPOSE, OF THE EMIGREES. ON THE OTHER HAND, A DECISION WAS MADE ON PRINCIPLE, NOT TO SUPPORT ONE PARTY BUT TO COUNSEL ALL EMIGRANTS TO FORM A COALITION. A CERTAIN PREFERENCE FOR THE MODERATE GROUPS WAS INDICATED ALWAYS WITH THE ADVICE TO PUT THEMSELVES INTO ACCORD WITH THE LEFT-WINGERS.

THE KOREAN CONFLICT PRECIPITATED EVENTS IN THE EMIGRANT SECTOR. AT THE END OF JULY, THE AMERICANS PROPOSED TO THE MODERATE GROUPS IN MUNICH THAT THEY CONVENE A CONGRESS OF DELEGATES FROM THE EMIGRANTS. ITS OBJECT WAS A MANIFESTATION OF ANTI-BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA UPON A VERY IMPOSING SCALE. 700 DELEGATES FROM ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING AUSTRALIA AND THE AMERICAS, WERE TO PREPARE A PROCLAMATION TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE BASED UPON A PROGRAM OF FIGHTING AGAINST BOLSHEVISM. THIS MANIFESTO WAS TO BE BROADCAST BY RADIO AND OTHERWISE DISTRIBUTED ALONG THE SOVIET FRONTIER. THE CONGRESS WAS TO SERVE AS A BASIS FOR A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. A MANSION OF 16 ROOMS HAD BEEN PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMMITTEE AND AN IMPORTANT SUBSIDY HAD BEEN PROMISED.

TO BRING THIS ABOUT A VERY LARGE COALITION HAD BEEN FORMED COMPRISING 9 DIFFERENT PARTIES, FROM THE REPUBLICANS OF THE LEFT TO INCLUDE THE MODERATE MONARCHISTS. ONLY THE REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS WITH TOTALITARIAN TENDENCIES AND THE MONARCHISTS WERE EXCLUDED.

ONLY THE LEAGUE, A GROUP FORMED BY THE MENACHEMIS AND THE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS COALITION IN SPITE OF THE INVITATION EXTENDED TO THEM BY THE COMMITTEE OF INITIATION.

WHEN THE COMMUNISTS BEGAN ITS PREPARATORY WORK WHEN A VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE TOOK PLACE IN WASHINGTON. THE BOARD OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE HAD JUST BEEN FORMED AND GIVEN RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTION WITH REGARD TO RUSSIA. MR. EDWARD BARRETT BECAME CHIEF OF THIS NEW ORGANIZATION. HE WAS EVEN MORE INCLINED TOWARDS THE LEFT THAN HIS PREDECESSOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. THE MENCHEVIKS RETAINED CONFIDENCE AND SUCCEEDED BY SHEER TACTICS IN OBTAINING A RESOLUTION FROM THE CONGRESS OF THE A.F.L. CONDEMNING THE MUNICH COMMITTEE AS REACTIONARY. MEANWHILE A COMMITTEE OF "FRIENDS OF FREE RUSSIA" WAS BEING FORMED IN NEW YORK. THIS COMMITTEE WAS TO BE COMPOSED OF PRIVATE PERSONS AND MASK THE DIRECT ACTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WE DID NOT POSSESS PROOFS THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAD ACCORDED ITS SUPPORT TO THIS PRIVATE COMMITTEE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE LEFT WING POLITICIANS FORMED THIS COMMITTEE TRUE TO FORCE THE ARMS OF THE DEPARTMENT AND OBTAIN IN THE END ITS RECOGNITION IN THE INITIATIVE IN THE RUSSIAN SECTOR. ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, MR. SPENCER WILLIAMS, CAME TO MUNICH TO ANNOUNCE TO THE RUSSIAN COMMITTEE THAT THE AMERICANS HAD REVISED THEIR DECISION AND DID NOT ANY LONGER SUPPORT THEM. AT THE SAME TIME, HE PROPOSED THAT THE LEADERS OF ONLY FOUR RUSSIAN GROUPS SHOULD GET TOGETHER IN ORDER TO START A RUSSIAN POLITICAL CENTER. THESE GROUPS WERE THE LEAGUE, WHERE THE MENCHEVIKS PLAYED A DECISIVE ROLE.

THE SBNA, AN ORGANIZATION OF NEW EMIGRANTS COMPOSED AND DIRECTED BY FORMER MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE KOMSOMOL.

THE NTB, THE SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT AND

THE UNION FOR RUSSIAN LIBERTY AT THE HEAD OF WHICH WAS AN OLD SOCIALIST, S. MELBOUROFF.

THESE LAST TWO GROUPS HAD BEEN INVITED ONLY TO ENLARGE THE POLITICAL FRONT. THE AMERICAN SUPPORT WAS GRANTED BEFOREHAND TO THE TWO GROUPS OF THE LEFT. WE HAVE ALREADY DESCRIBED THE MENCHEVIK PROGRAM.

FOR THE SBNA WE MUST ADD THAT WITHIN THAT MASS OF RUSSIAN CITIZENS, SOVIET CITIZENS WHO, EITHER AS PRISONERS OF WAR OR AS VOLUNTEERS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY OR LABOR UNITS WHO CAME TO GERMANY DURING THE WAR, A GROUP OF BOLSHEVIK AGITATORS WOULD BE DISTINGUISHED FROM THE FIRST.

THESE PEOPLE PROCLAIMED WITH ENERGY THEIR ANTI-BOLSHEVICK BUT DEFENDED WITH GREAT VIGOR THE BOLSHEVIK POSITION. ACCORDING TO THEM, IT WAS NECESSARY TO COMBAT THE BOLSHEVIKS IN RUSSIA AND TO ERASE THE SOCIAL COLLEGE ERECTED BY BOLSHEVIKS. THEY WANTED TO ATTRACT THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF RUSSIA, THOSE ATTRACTED TO THEIR IDEAS, TO THE BOLSHEVIK FRONT. THEY WANTED TO ATTRACT THEM TO THE BOLSHEVIK FRONT.

THE AMERICANS ARE ABOUT TO COMMIT THE SAME ERROR AS THE GERMANS. THEY COUNT UPON RUSSIAN MARXISTS TO OPPOSE STALIN. IN FOLLOWING THIS ROAD, THE AMERICANS WILL NEVER SUCCEED IN CONVINCING THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE TO JOIN THE SIDE OF THE DEMOCRACIES IN CASE OF WAR.

A PROFOUND DISILLUSIONMENT WILL TAKE POSSESSION OF THE MASSES WHEN THEY PERCEIVE THAT THE DEMOCRACIES PROPOSE TO REPLACE STALIN WITH THE MARXISTS AND THE SAME POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROGRAM WHICH THEY HATE SO VIOLENTLY.

AS SOON AS THESE TWO LEFT WING GROUPS PERCEIVED THAT THEY ENJOYED AMERICAN SUPPORT, THEIR TACTICS TOWARDS THE OTHER GROUPS BECAME FIRM AND SHOWED A TENDENCY TO MONOPOLIZE THE DIRECTION OF THE FUTURE POLITICAL CENTER.

THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE LEADERS OF THE FOUR GROUPS HAD TO BE ABJOURNED FOR 10 WEEKS BECAUSE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LEAGUE, MR. B.J. NIKOLAEVSKY WAS UNABLE TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAD NOTIFIED HIM THAT HE FELL UNDER THE TERMS OF THE SECURITY ACT AND THAT HIS PERMIT TO RE-ENTER THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

THE CONFERENCE TOOK PLACE ONLY BETWEEN JANUARY 15TH AND 22ND, 1924 AND WAS HELD AT FUSSEN IN BAVARIA. THE DELEGATES OF THE FOUR GROUPS WERE PRESENTED. THE CONFERENCE ENDED IN COMPLETE FAILURE. THE REPRESENTATION OF N.T.S. QUITTED THE CONFERENCE, BEING PERSUADED OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF DEALING ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE LEFT WING CONTINUALLY UPHELD BY MR. WILLIAMS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE DECLARATION PUT OUT BY THE OTHER THREE REMAINING GROUPS WAS REJECTED BY THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE. MR. MELCHIONOFF HAD SUGGESTED IN INTRODUCING INTO THIS DECLARATION A REGULATION CONCERNING THE NATIONAL PROBLEM WITH UNIFICATION TENDENCIES WHICH WOULD HAVE BROUGHT ON THE VIOLENT OPPOSITION OF THE UKRAINIANS AND THE PEOPLE OF THE CAUCASUS AND OF TURKESTAN. THE AMERICANS OPPOSED THIS REGULATION WITH THEIR VETO AND THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE LEFT WITHOUT OBTAINING ANY POSITIVE RESULTS.

MEANWHILE, THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE CAME OUT OF SECLUSION AND ITS FORMATION WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE "VOICE OF AMERICA" AND IN THE NEWSPAPERS. AT THE HEAD OF THE COMMITTEE WAS MR. MATHEW WOLL, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE A.F.L. THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WERE: JAMES A. FARELL, T. GROVER, ELIOT, DON LEVINE, CHAMBERLAIN. THE COMMITTEE PRESENTED ITSELF UNDER A NEW NAME NOW "COMMITTEE OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE". THE ANTI-RUSSIAN TENDENCY IS REVEALED BY THE OMISSION OF THE WORD "RUSSIA" IN THE NAME. HAVING FAILED IN THEIR ATTTEMPT TO FORM A POLITICAL CENTER WITH LEFT WING TENDENCIES BUT ONCE AGAIN THE CONSERVATE GROUPS, MR. WILLIAMS CONTINUED LOGICALLY TO SUPPORT THEM. HE TURNED TO THEM FOR SUPPORT. THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE USA WAS FORMED IN 1921. IT WAS FORMED BY AN OLD MEMBER OF THE A.F.L., MR. COOPER, WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE BUREAU OF THE A.F.L. AND A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF RUSSIA.

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There is no place in the history of the Chinese people where there has been such a complete and sudden change in the political situation as in the last few years. The Chinese people have been through a period of great political instability and social disorder, and they have now emerged from it with a new sense of national unity and a desire for peace and progress. This is a remarkable achievement, and it is a credit to the Chinese people that they have been able to achieve it so quickly and easily.

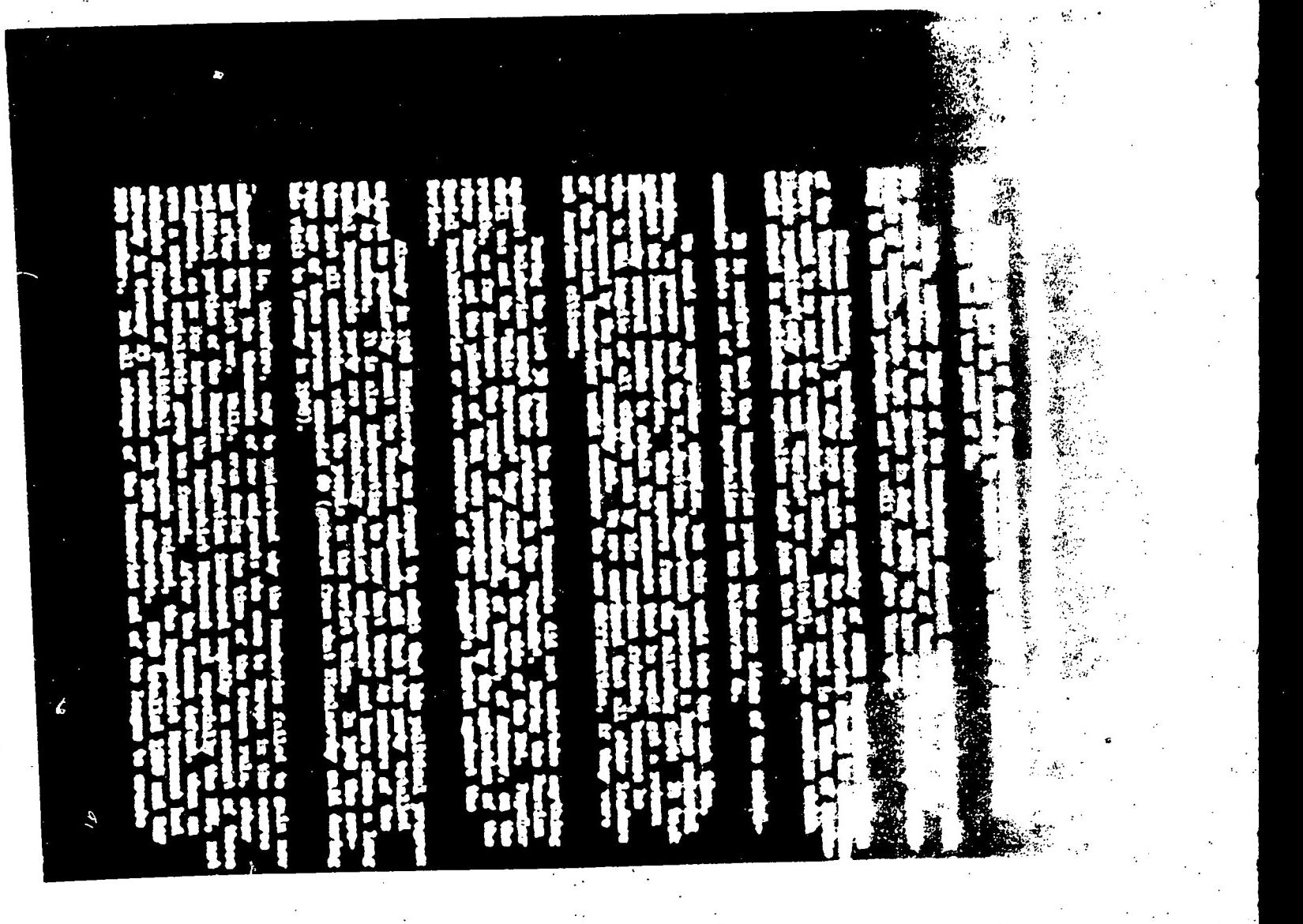
The Chinese people are now looking forward to a bright future, and they are determined to work hard to make their country a better place for all its citizens. They are also looking forward to the day when their country will be recognized by the rest of the world as a peaceful and progressive nation.

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In 1949 the majority of the members of the Chinese Communist Party supported the Nationalist Government in the Civil War. The Chinese Communists supported the Nationalist Government, and they believed that the Chinese Communists were the best hope for the future of China. In the Chinese Communist Party, there was a strong emphasis on the principles of democracy, equality, and freedom. The Chinese Communists believed that the Chinese people had the right to determine their own fate, and they worked hard to promote this principle. They believed that the Chinese people had the right to determine their own fate, and they worked hard to promote this principle.

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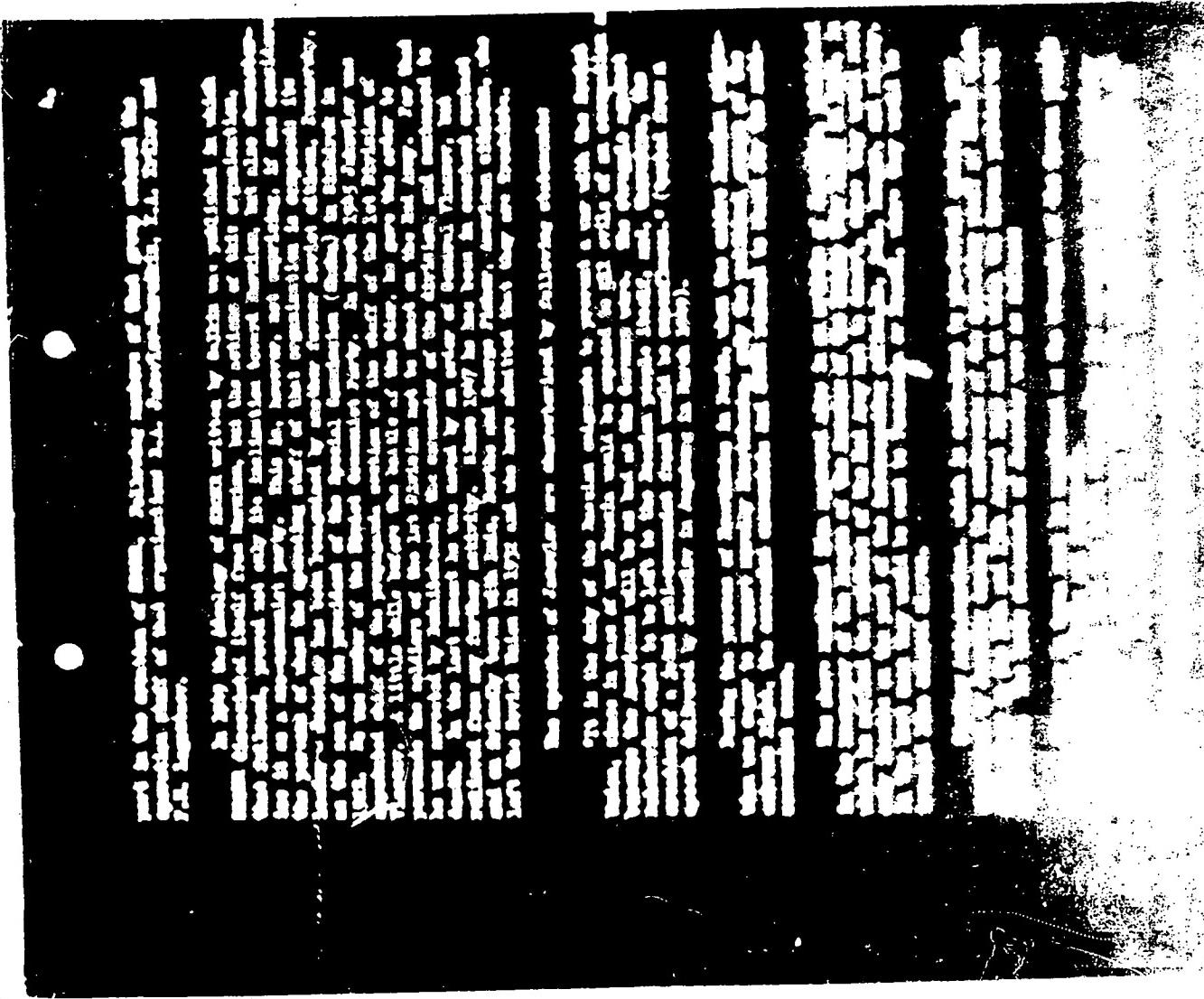


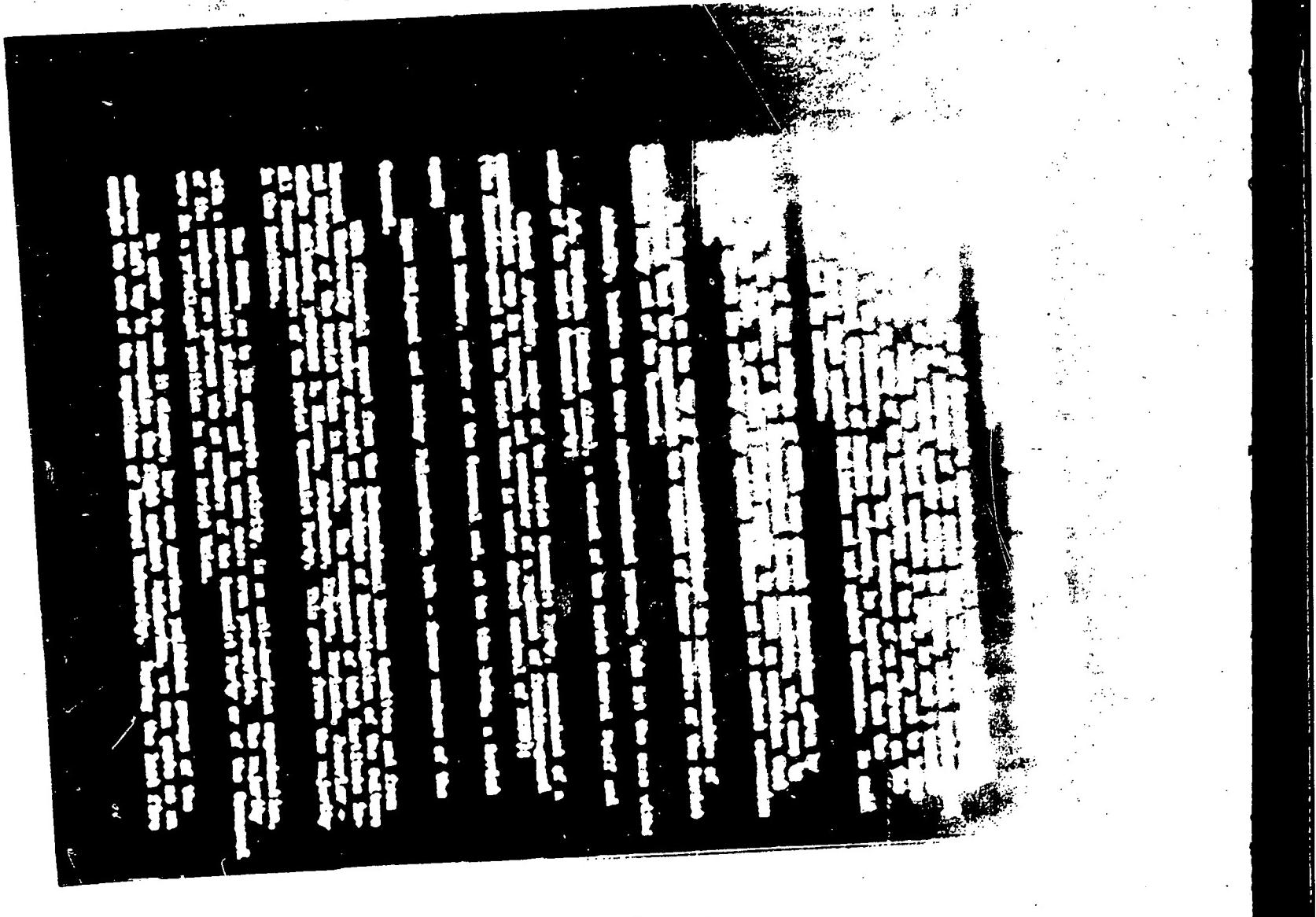
the first time in Paris, and was represented by the
French government. The meeting was opened
by a speech from the French Foreign Minister,
M. Chiffaut, who said that the Conference had
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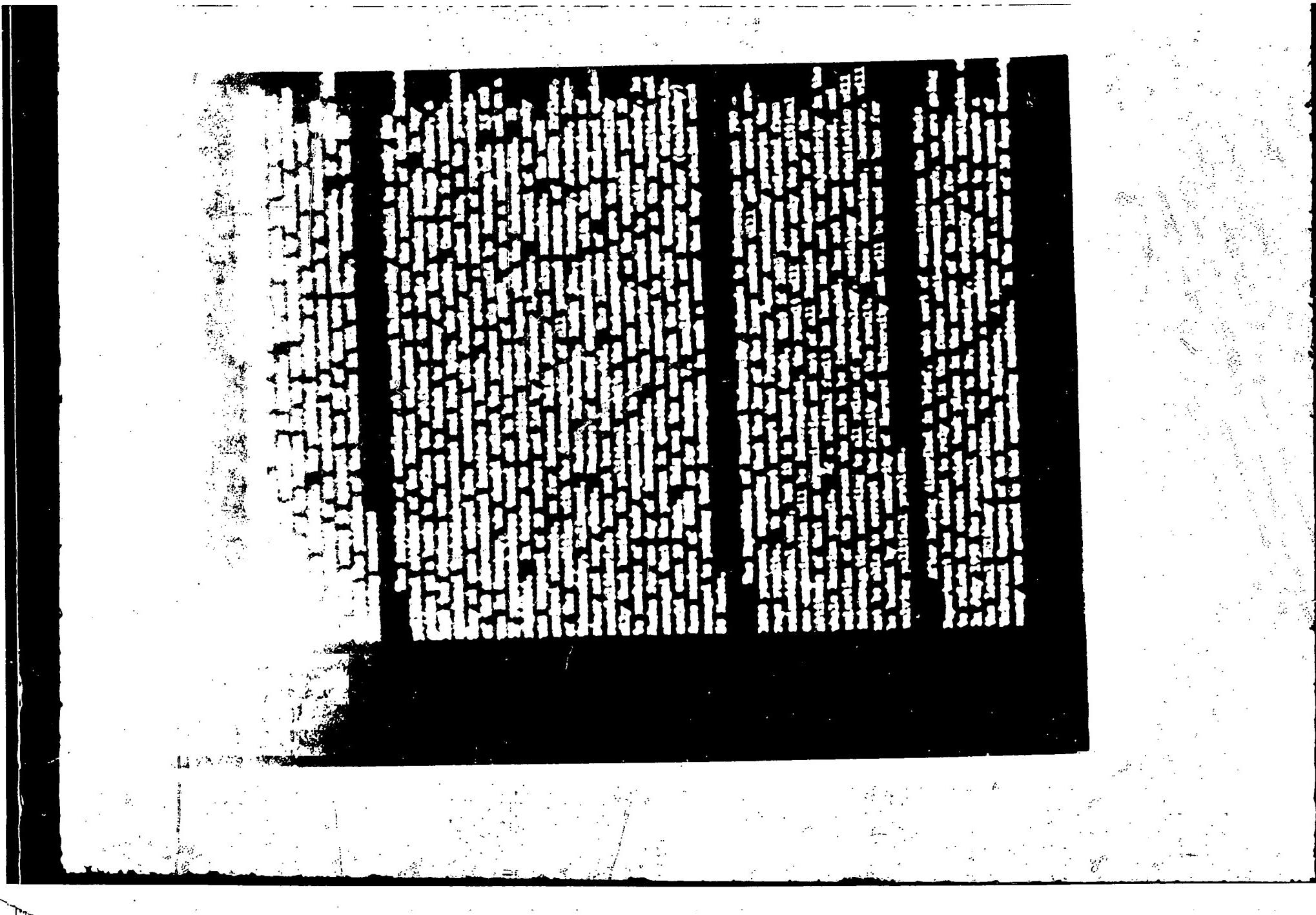
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The first thing to do is to make a list of all the names of the people you know. Then, go through the list and mark off the names of those who have died or moved away. This will give you a list of names of people who are still living. Next, go through the list again and mark off the names of those who are still living but have no children. This will give you a list of names of people who are still living but have no children. Finally, go through the list again and mark off the names of those who are still living but have no children and have no brothers or sisters. This will give you a list of names of people who are still living but have no children and have no brothers or sisters.

the first days of October in 1898, he was present at the meeting of the National Council of the American Geographical Society, held in New York City, and was elected a member of the society.

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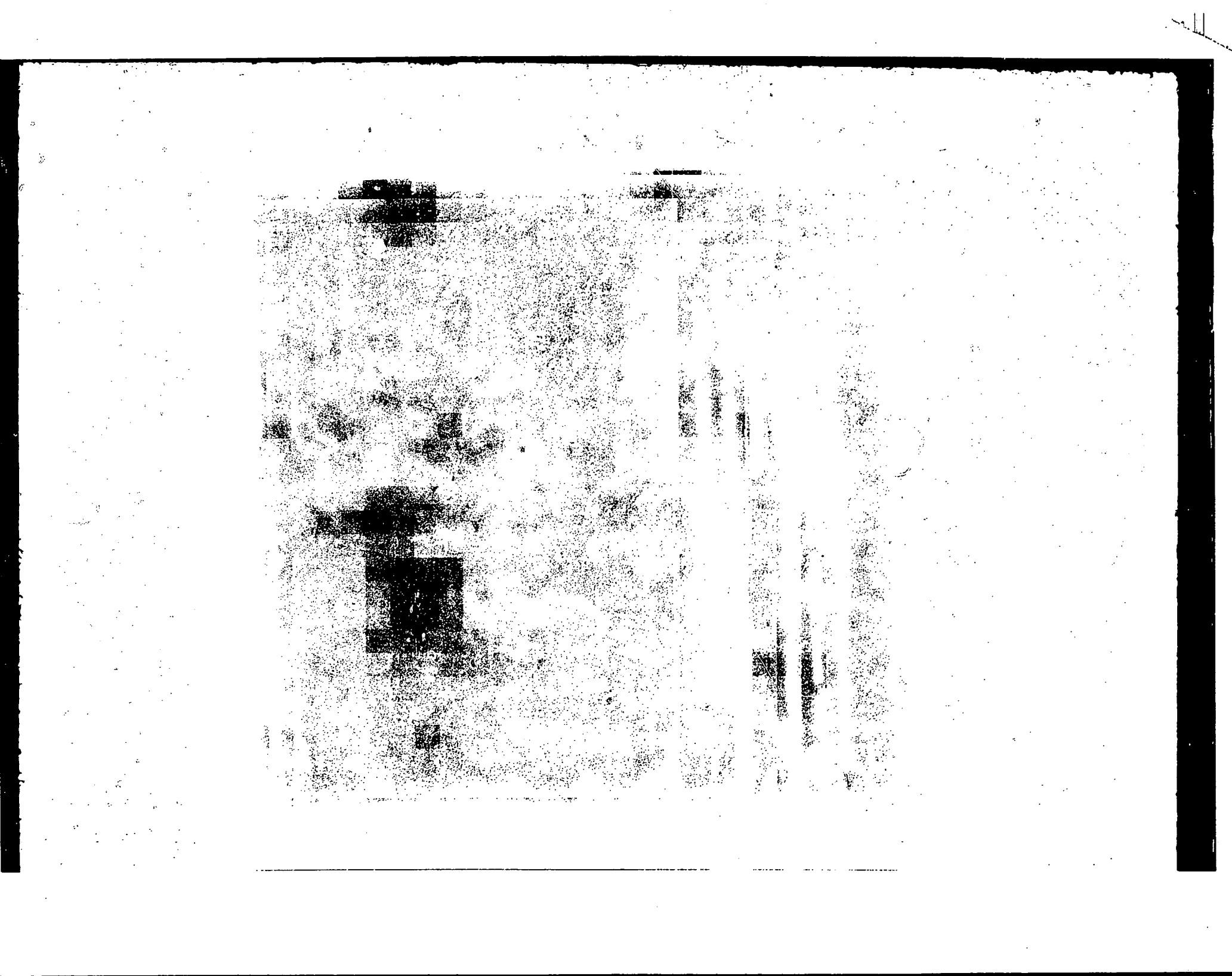






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It must also be considered that the bulk of the population under 15 years of age are Negroes, and not with the political experience of older adults. The position of the Negroes will be more or less definitely in favor of the white organizations.



В качестве члена Высшего Монархического Совета Мейер занимался вопросом об участии русских монархистов в создании Совета Освобождения Народов России постепенно, начиная с 1917 года, выдвигая идею о включении в состав Совета Освобождения Народов России большинства русских монархистов и даже представителей Конституционно-демократической партии.

На основании своих переговоров с представителями различных политических группами в Германии, главным образом с лицами из Н.Т.Ч. /российскими социал-демократами/, Мейер считал, что русские монархисты могли участвовать в создании Совета Освобождения Народов России, если бы они согласились ликвидировать Высший Монархический Совет и создать вместо него новую русскую монархическую партию, которой называла бы себя "партия русских конституционных монархистов". Мейер изложил в своей программе за установление в России монархии, в которой власть монарха была бы ограничена парламентом. После этого русские монархисты не были приглашены к участию в создании Совета Освобождения Народов России.

Совета Освобождения Народов России /СОН/ было вызвано нежеланием русских монархистов последовать на заседание совету Мейера и их отказом покинуть зал заседаний Совета и заменить его "партией конституционных монархистов".

Уже после того, какъ выяснилось, что русские монархисты не будут приглашены к участию в Совете Освобождения Народов России, Мейер продолжал вести переговоры с Н.Т.С. и участвовал, как он сам пишет в своей информаци, в встрече некоторых членов Высшего Монархического Совета с Александром Керенским в Мюнхене /Германия/.

Высший Монархический Совет отказался последовать советам Мейера но не возражая им против его переговоров с Н.Т.С., но не имея встречи с Керенским.

Распространение в информаци Мейера о том, что Высший Монархический Совет отказался последовать советам Мейера, не имело общественное мнение путем сообщения видным американским журналистам и политическим союзникам Мейера, как Секре Борьбы за Свобождение Народов России /С.Б.О./ и Американским Союзом Монархистов, возможно исключило тему изучения Мейера.

На основе информации о деятельности Мейера в Америке и в Европе, а также о его деятельности в Советской России, в частности в Москве, в 1920 году в Америке был создан Союз Монархистов Америки /С.М.А./

The enclosed document is a translation of an anonymous note in printed Russian. This note was sent early in November 1951 from Munich (Germany) to many Russian political emigrants in Germany, France, the United States and South America.

It is the continuation of similar anonymous notes in the Russian language, sent from Munich (Germany) during preceding months of 1951 and treated the question of the creation of the Council for Liberation of Russia's Peoples (S.O.N.R.).

The author of this note as well as of the preceding notes is the Russian emigrant George (Yuri) Leont'evich Mayer, residing in Munich (Germany).

In his capacity as the member of the Supreme Monarchical Council Mayer adopted, with regard to the participation of Russian monarchists in the creation of the Council for Liberation of Russia's Peoples, an attitude distinguishing itself from that adopted by the majority of German monarchists and by the Supreme Monarchical Council.

Following to his conversations with other Russian emigre political groups in Germany, especially the National Labor Union (N.L.U.) (National Liberalites), Mayer was of the opinion that the

part in the Council for Liberation of Russia's Government
intended to negotiate with the R.T.S. and took part, as he
had information, in the meeting of certain members of the
Monarchical Council with Alexander Kerensky in Moscow. (Continued)
The Supreme Monarchical Council refused to follow this advice
however, but did not object against their doing so with the R.T.S.
in his meeting with Kerensky.
In the Meyer's information

The American public opinion through informations sent to prominent Americans about certain Russian emigrant organizations, as for instance the Union for Struggle for Freedom of Russia's Peoples (S.B.O.N.R.) were made several months ago by Meyer himself.

He composed notes in English and sent them to the United States through different ways - directly from Munich (Germany), via Brussels (Belgium) and via Buenos Aires. In the informations sent to the United States via Argentina it was said, that they, allegedly, are composed on grounds of informations picked up by the French counter-espionage.

Some informations of Meyer are published from time to time in the
Brazilian paper "Za Pravda" (Buenos Aires), signed by the
Brazilian emigrant Michael Boral, as if the articles were written by him.
November 15, 1951.